6

The story of Audubon's life is one that deserves to be recorded, and the task, fortunately, has been completed under the direction of the one person most competent to perform it faithfully. Unlike most biographies, we have but two or three pages of ancestral history, so simple and picturesque that they could not be spared. The adventurous father, the twentieth child of a Vendean fisherman, is vividly set before our eyes in a few paragraphs, and the picture prepares us for the similar traits of courage, endurance, and heroic persistence which we find in the son. The latter was born in Louisiana, but as a French subject, and received his education in the city of Nantes, where one of his teachers was the painter David. His skill in drawing was even then employed in the field wherein he was to find his life's work, and his father's dissatisfaction with such an unpractical taste was the principal cause of his being sent to America to look after an estate belonging to the former, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. The date of his coming is not given, (one of the few omissions in the volume which should yet be supplied), but it must have been somewhere about

the year 1800. This circumstance decided Andubon's nationality. Although he afterwards returned to France for a year or two, and even served for a short time in the French Navy, he was faithful to the betrothal which he had made before leaving Pennsylvania, and to the plan, already conceived, of undertaking an American Ornithology. With every qualification for success, in the popular understanding of the word-with health, strength, energy, personal beauty, and tolerable fortune-he commenced a course of life which might almost be called a failure, but for its one great and imperishable result. He had both the unskaken faith and the child-like simplicity of genius. When we read of his going into business in Louisville, or Henderson, or Natchez, we know beforehand that he will not succeed; but when we come to the story of his landing in England, without an acquaintance, and with only a few dollars in his pocket, intending to compass the publication of a work which shall cost a fortune, we as surely anticipate his success. He was proud, sensitive and self-willed; he resented the least approach to a slight in English society; yet he cheerfully taught a dancing-school in Mississippi, to procure funds for carrying out his great design. Throughout his whole life that marvelons devotion to science runs like a thread of light, dignifying his privations, giving consistency to his waywardness, and growning his many failures with lasting achievement. The book which tells the history of such a life

sught to be a frank representation of all its phases, and such a book Mrs. Audubon has given us. It is mainly a compilation from the naturalist's journals and letters. If, here and there, the order of events is not quite so clear as it might be, their narration is always racy and picturesque, and there is no flagging in the interest with which the reader follows the adventurous tale. The account of Audubon's experiences in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, while procuring subscribers for his work, is related with quite as much spirit as his wanderings in the wilderness. His sketches of men do not betray the same delight in the subject as his illustrations of birds, but they are done with a fine hand. The extracts from his journals give us very clear and satisfactory impressions of Charles Bonaparte, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Cuvier, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and other distinguished persons. Through his eyes, moreover, we have the advantage of looking upon the English and French society of forty years ago from a new and curious point of view. His restless submission to conventional forms betrays itself throughout; his sudden, and not always comprehensible fits of despondency and exultation, are faithfully chronicled, and the man innocently paints himself in painting others. This is one of the principal charms of the book. The biography of a naturalist might be supposed to have a scientific, rather than a purely human interest; but one may know nothing of ornithology, yet follow from birth to death, with almost the interest of a romance, the fortunes of the man, Andubon.

The only criticism we have to make in regard to the execution of the work is the omission of some dates, and a lack of proper arrangement in others. The passages from the naturalist's journals seem (since we cannot know what is withheld) to be selected with good judgment. They are so satisfactory, at least, that the promise of further volumes rces cannot be otherwise than welcome to the readers of this.

THE FORESTS OF ACADIE. FOREST LIFE IN ACADIE. By Capt. CAMPRELL HARDY, Royal Artillery, Author of "Sporting Adventures in the New World." 8vo. D. Appleton & Co.

The forests of Acadia resemble, in their general features, the forests of the most northern of the United States, particularly those of Mame. There are differences between them, of course, as there are between woods of the same species in our forests: but they are such as would be detected by naturalists rather than the ordinary observer, however skillful in wood-craft. One of the first things that strikes us upon entering the Acadian forests is the frequency of copses of young trees, so dense in their growth that few ever assert themselves as forest trees. Further in, we perceive a taller and straighter growth, among which are several species that in more civilized districts are merely ornsmental shrubs. The foliage predominates from the tree top, the stems throwing out from the base upward a profusion of spikes and dried branches. This is especially the case with the spruces. Where the situation is unhealthy, as in cold swamps, the wildest confusion prevails; trees lean and creak against each other at all angles, and to stride over their dead branches is "labor dire," they are so inextricably woven together. The hemlocks bury their dead in long hillocks of moss, beautified by the evergreen tresses of the creeping partridge-berry. In Spring the eye is greeted with wood violets and multitudes of little blossoms; while tiny maples or birch seedlings start up from prostrate trunks or crannies of rock bowlders. The fern tribe abound, as, in the swamps, the cinnamonfern; and, along the forest brook, which it almost polypodium, and the delicate fronds of the oak-fern hang from their sides,

Foremost among the trees of Acadie is the white branches feather nearly to the ground, here ascends as a straight tower considerably over one hundred feet. Found, half a century ago, on the margin of all the large lakes and streams, the lumberman's ax and | horns so carefully through the densest thickets that the fires carelessly kindled by the hunter have driven | not a branch will be heard to snap. At a great disif back into the remote solitudes of the forest. Next to the pine in its proportions is the hemlock, or the hemlock spruce, which, mixing with evergreens in all situations, affects moist mossy slopes in the neighborhood of lakes. Growing to the hight of eighty feet, its deeply-grained columnar trunk throws off its first branches some fifty feet above the ground, the light feathery foliage clinging around the summit in dense masses, through which protrude the bare twisted limbs with which the column terminates abruptly. As among the pines, there is an absence of undergrowth among the hemlocks. The bark is largely used for fuel in the woods; it burns readily and long, and so fond are the old Indians of sitting round an ignited pile of it in their wigwams that it bears in their language the sonbriquet of "the old Grannie."

The black spruce, one of the most conspicuous trees in the forests of Acadie, is found under almost all circumstances. It appears in mixed woods, beaucurves from the apex toward the ground, which they and pause, the hunter kneels, and placing the mouth stem, while its summit terminates in a dense arrowy head of sprays crowded with heavy masses of cones. | time is probably answered by the beliew of the bull In some localities it is almost the only growth, cover- and the snapping of the branches about him, and ing large tracts of country, the trees standing close, lastly by his appearance in the open. "Here he with straight, clean stems, and with little foliage except at the summit. In the swamps it is distorted

branches below being draped with pendulous mass. As a timber-tree the black spruce ranks next to the pine, and when at its best attains a hight of 70 to 100 feet. It is excellent material for spars and masts, and is converted into all sorts of sawed lumber. Its, roots, which shoot out to a great distance under the moss, are to the Iudian his rope, his string, his thread. With them he ties his bundle, fastens the birch-bark coverings to the poles of his wigwam, and sews the broad sheets of the same material to the

ashen ribs of his canoe. The white spruce, a conifer of an essentially boreal character, in its extension into the woods of Acadie, appears to prefer bleak and exposed situations, growng in brine-washed sand beyond the limits of vegetation. Groves of this tree, which the Indians call the sea spruce, are frequently seen along the shore with the foliage so swept back over the land by the prevailing south-west gales as to be nearly parallel with the ground, and so flattened at the top that a man might walk on it as on a platform. Similar to the white spruce is the balsam fir, from which it is distinguished by its erect cones and the pustules on its bark. Toward the end of May its cones are of a light sea-green color, which changes in June into

pale lavender, and in August to a dark slaty tint. The silver fir, which prefers moist woods, grows where it has room, to the hight of sixty feet, and is noticeable for the horizontal regularity of its branches, and the general exact conical formation of the whole tree. The growth of its foliage is irregular, like that of the black spruce, a contorted branch half way up the stem ending in a multitude of interlaced sprays that are crowded with delicate lightgreen leaves, the shape of the whole suggesting a bechive. Yellow and black birches grow to the hight of seventy or eighty feet, and beautiful, indeed, they are, especially the canoe or paper birch, with its pure white stems relieved by the spruce boughs. Smooth and round, without knot or branch for some forty feet from the ground, it is anxiously sought for by the Indians, who make the coverings of their wigwams and the hulls of their canoes out of its bark, as thick and pliable as leather, while their squaws transmogrify the same into barbaric curiosities, in the shape of boxes and bags, by which the pale face is sometimes beguiled of some of his superfluous

Nor must the sugar maple be forgotten, which grows in Acadie very much as in Maine, interspersed with other hard-wood trees, on the slopes of hills, and frequently by itself in large clumps. It is put to the same use there as among ourselves, young and old swarming to the "sugeries" toward the end of March, loaded with their axes, sap-troughs, and boilers. Two or three hundred trees are often tapped at a time, and what with boiling the sap into sirup, and pouring it into molds, a large party of men is required at these profitable merry-makings.

But let us pass from the Flora of Acadie to its Fauna, chiefest among which must be placed the moose, the elk, or Aloine deer of the ancients, concerning which the elder naturalists made many ab surd blunders, as, that its legs were without joints; that it was liable to epileptic fits; and that it was obliged to browse backward, on account of the upper lip becoming entangled with the teeth! As the habitat of the moose is distinguished by the predominance of the evergreen coniferae, it abounds in Acadie rejoicing especially in the low-lying swampy woods and innumerable lakes and river-basins of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The remark of an old writer that the "cik is a mel-

ancholick beast, fearful to be seen, delighting in nothing but moisture," indicates its shy and cautions habits, and its partiality for long, mossy woodland swamps of which the scenery of Acadie largely consists. These swamps occur round the margin of its lakes, where dwindles an unhealthy growth of stunted black spruces, and where the cinnamon-fern is luxuriant. Saplings of the swamp-maple and the mountain-ash fringe them, and upon these the moose browses when an hungered. To such haunts the bull hies in early Autumn, and here he remains, the monarch of the wood, pro claiming his defiance to his fellows, should they approach, by crashing his antlers against the trees, and by sudden mad plunges which can be heard for a long distance, tearing up the moss the while and scooping out the mud with his fore-foot. He has rubbed off the velvet covering of his horn on the stems of young backmatack and alder bushes, and with clean, hard antlers and massive neck, is ready to hold his own against all comers. "A nobler animal," says Capt. Hardy, "does not exist in the American forest, nor, whatever may have been asserted about his ungainliness of gait and appearance, a form more entitled to command admiration-calculated, indeed, on first being confronted with the forest giant, to produce a feeling of awe on the part of the young hunter. To hear his distant crashings through the woods, now and then drawing his horns across the brittle branches of dead timber, as if to intimidate a supposed rival, and to see the great black mass burst forth from the dense forest and stalk majestically toward you on the open barren, is one of the grandest sights that can be presented to a sportsman's eyes in any quarter of the globe. His coat now lies close, with a gloom reflecting the sun's rays like that of a well groomed horse. His prevailing color, if in his prime, is jet black, with beautiful golden brown legs, and flanks pale fawn. The swell of the muscle surrounding the fore-arm is developed like the biceps of a prize-fighter, and stands well out to the front. I have measured a fore-arm of a large moose over 20 inches in circumference. The neck is nearly as round as a barrel and of immense thickness. The horns are of a light yellowish white stained with chestnut patches, the tines rather darker, and the base of the horn with the lowest group of prongs projecting inward, of a dark reddish

The bulls fight desperately, under the influence of the "tender passion," the collision of their antlers being heard on a still night like the report of a gun. At other seasons the bull seldom utters a sound, but now he is heard all day and night. The cow answers in a prolonged and strangely wild cry, which the Indian hunters imitate, in order to attract the bull, whose "talking," as they call it, consists of long. suppressed gutteral sounds, resembling the word "quoh! quoh!" which deepen when he hears a distant bellow. Sometimes he bellows in rapid succesconceals, the royal fern; the rocks are topped with sion, making a bee-line for the cow, but when approaching the neighborhood whence the call proseeded he becomes more cautious, stops frequently to listen, and often makes a long and noiseless pine, which, stunted along the coast where its | detour so as to come up from the windward, whereby he can detect the presence of danger. When he wishes to retreat, his suspicions having been aroused. he does so with marvelons stealth, carrying his great tance the answer of the bull is so like the chopping of an ax that the sharpest Indian is sometimes de-

ceived into thinking it the latter. If the moose cheats the red-skin, however, the redskin cheats the moose in turn, by imitating the call of the cow. This he does through a trumpet made of birch bark rolled in the form of a cone, about two feet in length. The time selected is generally moonlight, or early morning twilight, and the place a sheltering clump of bushes or rock, on the edge of the forest barren. Secreted here the hunter utters his plaintive call, which reverberates through the country, to be swallowed up in the strange silence of the sleeping forest. Dropping his trumpet in the bushes he listens intently. Presently from over some distant hill is heard a low grunt quickly repeated, followed by the snapping of branches and the crashing of trees. If there is no reply, after the interval of a few minutes, he ascends a small tree, so as to give a greater range to the sound, tiful and tall, its branches drooping in graceful and calls again. Should the bull become alarmed sweep to a distance of twenty or thirty feet from the of his trumpet gin the ibushes close to the ground gives another and more plaintive call, which this comes," says Capt. Hardy, recounting one of his

against, the sky, and clouds of hot vapor circling from his expansive nostrils as he pauses for a Loment to gaze forward from the acquired elevavation. He must see the glitter of the moonlight on our barrels as they are raised to the shoulder, but it is too late for retreat; the sharp cracks of the two rifles proclaim his doom, and as they are lowered the great moose falls heavily over, without a pace accomplished in retreat, instantaneously dead. Our wild yell of triumph was echoed by the Indian from the woods behind, who hastened to join us; the echoes, so strangely and rudely evoked from the distant forest, gradually fade away, and all is still again, save where a distant crack marks the flight of the startled moose, the late comrades of our noble Next in importance to the moose, at least to the

hunter, is the cariboo, or American reindeer, whose

haunts and boundaries are determined by the distri-

bution of the mosses and lichens which almost ex-

clusively constitute the food of the species wherever

found, in its range across the Northern continents of

Asia, Europe, and America. The cariboo is first met

with in Newfoundland; its most southerly range

along the Atlantic seaboard is at Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, where, however, it is becoming scarce. It attains in the New World the finest development of which it is capable, being much less ungainly and slouching than the Norwegian reindeer. A strongly built, thick-set animal, it is not without grace, especially when trotting over the Plains on light snow, followed by its mates in Indian file. A large buck will measure over four feet in hight at the shoulder, and exceed four hundred pounds in weight. Such a buck would probably be of a richer color than the majority of the herd, whose coats would present a mixture of dun grays and browns, with whitish streaks and patches. He would be of a rufous brown hue on the back and legs, while his neck and pendant mane, his tail and rump, would be snow-white. On the side of the muzzle and cheek would be a patch of nearly black hair. The sides and flanks of young deer are dappled with light sandy spots, and old males have a white mane over a foot in length, hanging from the neck with a graceful curve to the front. In most instances there is but one well-developed brow antler on the cariboo, the other being a solitary curved prong. Horns are seldom seen after Christmas, except on the does and young bucks, which retain theirs till Spring. The foot of the cariboo is beautifully adapted to the snowy regions in which it resides, and on ice it has an advantage which the most skillful skater might envy. This comes from the frog being almost entirely absorbed in Winter, and the edges of the hoof growing out in thin sharp ridges, each division on the the under surface presenting the appearance of a huge mussel shell. Mounted on these natural skates, with the additional assistance afforded by the long stiff bristles which grow downward at the fetlock, curving forward underneath between the divisions, the cariboo glides swiftly over the crusted snow, crosses the frozen lakes, and ascends icy precipices with an ease which places him beyond the reach of every enemy, unless it be the nimble and untiring wolf. The pace of the cariboo when startled, like that of the moose, is a long steady trot, breaking into a brisk walk at intervals; but it sometimes gallops at first, which the moose never does and it will also travel much further than the moose, and when once off, unless wounded, is seen no more Beside the lichens and mosses, which are its principal food, it is fond of the usnea which grows on the boughs of the black spruce; and from scratchings which he has seen in the first light snows at the foot of the trees in beech groves, Capt. Hardy is led to believe that, like the bear, it is partial to the mast. Its movements are so restless in Winfer that there will often be a sudden and cotemporary shift of all the cariboo throughout a large area of country, and almost always down the wind. In Winters of great severity they always travel to the southernmost limits of their haunts, and occasionally enter the set-

tlements. Along the chain of lakes scattered throughout Acadia, especially in Nova Scotia, are the houses of the few remaining families of the beaver. This animal was formerly abundant in the British Provinces, and a large portion of the United States, but at present, says Capt. Hardy, not a beaver exists from the Port Medway River—a few miles eastward of the Rossignol waters-and the eastern end of Cape Breton. He describes a visit made by himself and a party of hunters to Lake Rossignol and the Tobiaduc stream which flows therefrom, where they saw a snake swim under the bows of their canoe, carrying its head an inch above the surface of the water. As they passed a steen bank a heaver rushed out of a dense patch of king-fern, and took to the water with a plunge. They followed his track toward an old beaver-house a few rods up the river, but pursuit or capture being hopeless, they traveled on among almost tropical foliage. Wild vines and creepers'crowded the water's edge, with clumps of royal fern; groves of birches were succeeded by fir woods, under which the swampmaple brightened the gloom; pigeon-berries bedizzened the moss with their little scarlet globes, while great bowlders of gray rock, covered with mosses and lickens, their crevices filled with polypods and oakfern, overhung the waters.

"At length there was an obstruction in the stream over which the waters fell evenly. It was a beaver-dam -a solid construction of interwoven bushes and poles. damming up the water to a hight of between three and four feet, and completely altering the features of the brook, which from this point was all still water. We landed on the top to open out a portion, and thereby facilitate the canoes being lifted over. Some of the work was quite fresh, and green leaves tipped the ends of projecting branches; while on the shore lay a pile of water-rotted material that had been removed, and evidently considered unserviceable. Stones and mud were plentifully intermixed with the bushes, which were mostly cut into lengths of twelve to eighteen feet, and wayen together across the stream. The top, which would support all of us without yielding, was about two feet broad, and the dam thickened below the surface. Some stout bushes leaned against the construction in front. They were planted in the bed of the stream and, as Glode said, were used as supports in making the dam. Above was a long meadow of wild grass to which the white gaunt stems of pines, drowned ages since by the hightened level of the stream, imparted a desolate appearance, and near the head of which the beavers had their habitations."

This dam and others which Capt. Hardy observed were built straight across the stream, but it is, he says, a well-authenticated fact that in the larger works, where the channel is broader that it was in the Tobiaduc brook, the dam is made convex to the current. Beaver-dams are strong and durable. He quotes from a Mr. Thompson, whose works are preserved in Canada as most valuable and authentic, an account of a beaver-dam which he saw in October, 1794: "I naturally expected," says the elder naturalist, "that we should have to lead our horses carefully over it. When we came to it, we found it a strip of apparently old, solid ground, covered with short grass, and wide enough for two horses to walk abreast. The lower side showed a descent of seven feet, and steep, with a rill of water from beneath it; the side of the dam next the water was a gentle slope. To the southward was a sheet of water about one mile and a half square, surrounded by low, grassy banks. The forests were mostly of poplar and aspen, with numerous stumps of trees cut down and partly carried away by the beavers. In two places of this pond were a cluster of beaver-houses, like miniature villages."

The beaver-house, Capt. Hardy informs us, is built of the same materials as the dam. There are branches and trees, partially trimmed and closely interwoven, the whole being mixed, according to the nature of the soil, with gravel or mud; barked sticks of willow, poplar, or birch, on which the beaver feeds, are strewn on the outside. What the beaverhouse next looks like is a huge bird's nest turned upside down, and it is generally placed in the coves of lakes, by the edges of ponds, and occasionally on the bank of a river, where there is a deep pool near the bank. Resting on the edge it overlaps the water, moose-hunts." The moonlight just catches the pol- into which the front dips, and which has been to ugliness, its stems and limbs being shaggy with shed surfaces of his great spreading horns; a black deepened before the entrance by dredging, so as nsnea. Occasionally it grows in the open bog, but mountain seems to grow out of the barren in front, to insure the animal a free passage below the scarcely higher than a cabbage sprout, its light green and the bull stands immediately before us, his ice. Capt. Hardy unroofed a beaver-house which foliage living only on the summit, its gray dead | gigantic proportions standing out in bold relief | was nearly eighteen feet in diameter at the water-

line, and was nearly five feet in hight, and he thus describes its interior, or chamber. "The chamber-there was but one-was very low,

scarcely two feet in hight, though about nine feet in diameter. It had a gentle slope upward from the water, the margin of which could be just seen at the edge. There were two levels inside, one, which we will term the hall, a sloping mud-bank on which the animal approaches from the subaqueous tunnel and shakes himself, and the other, an elevated bed of boughs ranged round to the back of the chamber, and much in the style of a guard-bed, i. e., the sloping wooden trestle usually found in a military guard-room. The couch was comfortably covered with lengths of dried grass and rasped fibers of wood, similar to the shavings of a toy-broom. The ends of the timbers and brushwood, which projected inward, were smoothly gnawed off all round. There were two entrances-the one led into the water at the edge of the chamber and let in the light, the other went down at a deeper angle into black water. The former was evidently the Summer entrance, the latter being used in Winter to avoid the ice. The interior was perfectly clean, no barked sticks (the refuse of the food) being left about. These were all distributed on the exterior, a fact which accounts for the bleached appearance of many houses we have

As both the houses of the beavers and their dams are often injured during their excursions for food, they have to be as often repaired, and this is invariably done at night, the manner of repairing them being substantially the same as of building them, and the materials, of course, the same. The wood gathered-and the process of cutting trees of twelve inches in diameter is a rapid one, so powerful are the incisors of the animal-it plunges into the water, and brings up the mud or small stones at the bottom to mix with its carpentry, carrying them closely under its chin in its forepaws. It was the common opinion once-even naturalists shared it-that the broad tail of the beaver was used to plaster down the mud in its work : but the opinion was erroneous, the real use of the tail in the operation, as Capt. Hardy observes, being to counterpoise, by an action against the water, in an upward direction, the tendency, which the animal would otherwise have, to sink head-foremost when propelling itself through the water with its strong webbed hind feet, and supporting at the same time the load of mud or gravel in its forepaws under the chin. The old story of the trowel being, therefore, a myth, we must henceforth regard the beaver as a carpenter, and not a mason.

Of other of the lake-dwellers of Acadie, as the musk-rat, the otter, the fisher, and the mink, we have not left ourselves space to speak; nor of its cave-dwellers, as the porcupine, and the black bear, concerning which last Capt. Hardy writes at considerable length, and apparently from his own knowledge. What he has to tell us of "Acadian Fish and Fishing" is but little, nor is that little new. It is evident, we think, that he is more of a hunter than a fisher, and more of a naturalist than either, and accordingly it is in his double character of naturalist and hunter that he is most interesting, as we have endeavored to convey to our readers, and largely in his own language.

WAYSIDE THOUGHTS. By SAMUEL H. LLOTO, Author of Gilmpses of the Spirit Land, &c. 12mo. pp. 82. W. J. Wuddiston. The author, justifying himself by "the solicitation of friends," modestly offers this dainty little volume to the public. It was prepared, he informs us, amid the distractions of business, and thereby furnishes at the start this positive lesson. It is an unconscious protest against the utter absorption of time, thought, energy, and all the graces of life by the unrelenting claims of "business"—a habit which gradually threatens to make wealth synonymous with the lack of all higher and nobler culture, in this country. If an educated business man can find time to read, and reflect, and grace fully record the intellectual result of his scanty leisure, an ignorant business man may surely take time enough to educate himself to some extent, and hide the vacancy which wealth only makes more conspicuous. Mr. Lloyd's example is both rare and henorable. His "Thoughts" reveal to us a pure, refined, harmonious, catholic nature. If some of them might more aptly be styled "Memorles," seeing that they are echoes of ether minds, they are none the less valuable: his taste is so marked, his appreciation of moral and intellectual truth so ready, that he repeats only those thoughts which will bear repetition. Various authors, for instance, have already said this: "Without activity there can be no life. The sen would grow stagnant were it not for the agitation of the waves." We are reminded of Tennyson:

"The little pitted speck in garnered fruit, That, rotting inward, slowly moulders all;" when we read this from Mr. Lloyd:

when we read this from Mr. Lloyd:

"As rot or decay in a fruit taints the whole, so a seribus defect in our characters taints and deforms all the
Browning's Poems.
Browning's Poems.
Browning's Poems.
Browning's Poems. Here is something original, clear and good :

'It is not so much by new and startling truths that the mind of man progresses and develops itself, as it is by the constant recurrence and cognizance of those that are the most common." The following is a misconception obscurely expressed: "Aspiration is the artistic grouping of all our faculties

n our heavenly contemplations and desires, upon which the sunlight of heaven continually rests, giving color and reality to this divine statuary of the soul." The pervading spirit of the book is one of faith, joy, order, patience, and peace. Such a spirit, coming from

the business streets of this city, is almost as marvelous as if a lily should spring up between the paving-stones.

## New Dublications.

A MERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO."

PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT. We will publish, about August 20, an illustrated work entitled "PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT,"

By P. T. QUINN,
a practical Horticulturist, for many years a successful grower of Pears market. The subject is simply and thoroughly treated, under the ollowing heads: VARIETIES

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL; DISTANCE APART; SELECTING TREES; DWARPS AND STANDARDS; TIME OF PLANTING;

ASPECT;

PLANTING: DIGGING TREES FROM THE NURSERY-ROW AND PACKING; VARIETIES TO PLANT;

PRUNING; MANURING AND MULCHING; GATHERING FRUIT; MARKETING PRARS; PROFITS OF PEAR CULTURE; PROPAGATION-BUDDING AND GRAFTING;

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. ORCHARD RECORD, This Work will be found a complete practical manual for the Pear grower, whether for pleasure or profit.

One volume, handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1. Sent free by THE TRIBUNE, New York. mail on receipt of price.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC REPRINTED. ■ Complete sets from 1938 to 1883, both inclusive, bound in two olumes. Price #10.

Politicians, Public Labraries, and all others interested, will be glad to know that we have been enabled to reproduce THE TRIBUNE AL-MANAC for the years 1828 to 1969, inclusive, excepting 1842, in which year none was issued-comprehending the Politician's Register, and the

year none was issued—comprehending the Politician's Register, and the Whig Almanas, containing Aumal Election Returns by States and Counties, lists of Presidents, Cabinets, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, Governors of States, &c., with Summaries of Acts of Congress, and other Political Statistics. The following introduction to the volumes, by Mr. Greeler, more fully explains their scone:

"In the Fall of 1827—years before the establishment of Trux Truxuxum the October Elections having developed a popular uprising against the Jackson-Van Buren dynasty which had for ten years seemed invincible—I was moved to issue a Political Remurran for 1938, intended mainly to embody the election Returns of that year, and compare them with those of some preseding year. This tray year, and compare them with those of some preseding year. This tray great the Jackson-Van Buren dynasty with the present of the preparation of each size of Election Returns, with other useful political and sistainisal matter, afforded for a trife to each reader, though the preparation of each issue now involves a total cost of more than \$6,1000. This annual has been known successively as The Politician's Register, Whig Almanac, and Tribune Almanac, under which last usue it has been issued for several years past. The stereotype plates of the earlier issues having heen someoned in the fire which destroyed Trux Truncus building in 1948, it has for some years past been impossible to procure full sets of the work at any rate, andthe imperfect sets from time to time thrown speu the market have commanded fabulous prices.

"At last the new art of Prioro-Lirmounaprices in the total thrown appur the market have commanded fabulous prices.
"At that the new art of Prioro-Lirmounaprices in the work herewith presented is the first. As it will be wholly unique, and of great interest to historiams and politicians, I trantitate most of the see here here with presented is the first. As it will be wholly unique, and of great interest to historiams and poli Whig Almanas, containing Annual Election Seturns by States and

Reb Publications.

MARGARET FULLER'S WORKS.

THE WORKS OF MARGARET FULLER,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMPRISING,

WITH A PORTRAIT.

WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

KINDRED PAPERS RELATING TO THE

SPHERE, CONDITION, AND DUTIES OF WOMAN.

One Volume. VITE AN INTRODUCTION BY HORACE GREEKEY. CONTENTS:

PART I.

Woman in the Nineteenth Century.
PART II.

Woman in the Nineteenth Century.
PART II.

Aglanron and Laurie.
Wongs and Duties of American
Women.
George Sand.
George Sand.
George Sand.
Woman in Porerty.
The Irish Character. Wronge — Women.

George Sand.

Consuelo.

Jeany Lind the Consuelo of George The Irish Character.

Sand.

Caroline.

\*\*Educate Men and Women as Souls.

FART III.

Extsacts from Journals and Letters.

Part IV.

LIFE WITHOUT AND LIFE WITHIN; REVIEWS, NARRATIVES, AND ESSAYS.

ISCELLARAGUE.

Kiopstock and Meta.

What Fits a Man to be a Voter—A
Fable.
Discoveries.
Politoness too great a Luxory to be
given to the Poor.
Cassins M. Clay.
The Magnolia of Lake Pouchartrain.

CONTENTS. PART L-REVIEWS. Philip Van Atereide. U. S. Exploring Expedition. Story Books for the Hot Weather. Shelley's Poems. Mensel's View of Goethe.

Shelley's Fosma.
French Novellats of the Day.
The New Science; or, The Philosophy of Meameriam or Anims Magnetism.
Deutsche Schnellpast.
Oliver Cromwell.
Emerson's Lesarza.
Capital Pumishment. rown's Novels.

Brown's Novela.
Bigar A. Poe.
Alderl and Cellini.
Italy—Cary's Dante.
American Facts.
Napoleon and his Marsbals.
Physical Education.
Frederick Douglass.

First of January. New Year's Day. St. Valentine's Day. Fourth of July. First of August. eriana. nday Meditations on Various

Texts.

Appeal for an Asylum for Discharged Female Convicts.

The Rich Man—As Ideal Sketch.

The Celestial Empire.

The Celestial Empire. PART III .- PORMS.

Freedom and Truth.

Description of a Journey to Trenton
Falls.

Falls.

Sub Rose Crax.

The Dails, the Rose, and the Hellotrope.

Trope.

To My Friends. (Translation.)

To My Friends. (Translation.) trops.

To My Priends. (Translation.)

Stanzas, written at the Age of On a Picture representing the Serenteen.

Thoughts on Sanday Morning, when Principle to the Tragedy of Esser.

Thoughts on Sanday Morning, when Principle to the Tragedy of Esser.

Thoughts on Sanday Morning, when Principle to the Tragedy of Esser.

The Captured Wild Horse Esser.

The Captured Wild Horse Company of Principle to the Tragedy of Esser.

The Advanced Wild Horse Esser.

The Capture (Translation.)

Neck.

Lines accompanying a Bouquet of Wild Columbine.

Disastisfaction. (Translation.)

M Seal Hing.
The Consolers. (Translation.)

Absence of Love.

M redistings.

Imperfect Thoughts. Sudness. Lines written in an Album. To S. C. Prophery and Publiment.

To S. C.

Foresa given to W. C., with a Blank Lines written in Boston on a BeautiBook. Book. foi Autumnal Day.

Eagles and Doves. (Translation.) To E. C., with Herbert's Poems. III.

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE DRAMA. One Volume.

PART L-ART AND LITERATURE. Modern British Poets.
The Modern Brams.
Dialogue concerning Sundry Glosses on Poetic Texts. Short Essay on Critica. A Dialogue. The Two Herberts. The Prose Works of Milton The Life of Sir James Mackintosh.

PART IL-ART AND LITERATURE. A Record of Impressions produce by the Exhibition of Mr. Aliston' Fictures in the Sammer of 1839. sers— American Literature; its Positio Hayde, Mozart, Handel, Bach, in the Present Time and Pros-Beethoren.

Swelenborganism.

Methodism at the Pountain.

PART III.-THE DRAMA. A Rythmical Translation of Goethe's Tasso.

IV. AT HOME AND ABROAD; THINGS AND THOUGHTS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. One Volume.

CONTENTS -PART L Summer on the Lakes. PART IL Things and Thoughts in Europe.

Letters from Abroad to Friends at Home. PART IV. Homeward Voyage and Memoriala.

V. and VI. MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER Two Volumes. By R. W. EMERSON, W. H. CHANNING, and J. PREEMAN CLARKE

With a Preface by her Brother, ARTHUR B. FULLER. CONTENTS OF VOLUME PIRST:

Parents.

Death in the Honse.

Overwork.

The World of Books.

II. Combridge. By J. PREREAN CLARKE.
Studies.

Character—Aims and Joy
LETTERS AND JOY L-Youth. Autobiography.

Friendahip.
Couversations—Social Intercouversations—Social Intercouversations—Social Intercounts and Weicome Home.
Occupations.
Miss Martineau.
Illness. Studies. Character—Aims and Ideas of Life. Lattens and Journals. Winter in Boston. Providence. School Experiences. Persons, Art. Fanzy Kemble. Death of her Father.

Death of Trial.

Birth Day.
Birth Day.
Brand in Life.
Spiritual Life.
Spiritual Life.
Farewell to Summer

IV. Concord.

By R. W. EMERSON.
Letters.
Systemiship.
Systemiship. Arcana.
Desmonology.
Temperament
Self-Esteem.
Hooks.
Criticism.

Letters.
Friendship.
Problems of Life.
Woman, or Artist.
Heroism.
Truth.
Ecstacy.
Conversation. V. Boston. By R. W. EMBRISON, Conversations on the Fine Arts. APPENDIX.

THOMAS FULLER AND HIS DESCENDANTS. MEMORIAL OF MRS. MARGARET FULLER. POETICAL TRIBUTES."

CONTENTS OF VOLUME SECOND:

VI. Jamaica Plais.

Br W. H. CHARRING.

The Woman.

The Friend.

Socialism.

Creds.

SeleSoverelguty. First Impressions.
A Clue.
Transcendentalism.
Genius.
The Dial. VIL -New York Journals, Letters, de. The Tribune and Horace Greeley Society. VIII.-ECHOPH-Lettera

Americans in Italy.
The Wife and Mother.
The Private Marriage.
Aquila and Rieti.
Calm after Storm. dinburgh-De Quincey. Chalmers A Night on Ben Lomeud. Joanna Baillic-Howitts-Smith. Margaret and her Peers. Florence. ix, Homeward, By W. H. Channing, The Voyage, The Wreck.

Spring Time.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS. BRAUTIFULLY BOUND IN CLOTH. SENT FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS. THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.

Asto Publications

THE GAL IN THE DOLLAR STORE.

LYON & HEALY Chicago, OLIVER DITSON & C. Boston, and C.-H. DITSON & Co., Sew-York.

MESSRS. BRYANT, GREELEY, BENNETT, BROOKS, MARBLE, RAYMOND, and DANA, their Portudia, Biographics, and Characters, given in the New Annual of PHRENOLOGY and PHYSICOMOMY for 1879. Also, Landsser, Guitot, Lorenzo Dew, and Peggy his wife; Ludies of the French Empire; How to choose a Heigmest; all for 25 cents. Newsmen have it. BAFFLED SCHEMES is the best sensational Novel produced for a long time. A leading New York Detactive plays a prominent part: New York city and the banks of the Hodson River are where the scenes are land, and the higher walks of life farming the prominent characters. Levers of high wrought schon will give it a great sale. Price 75 cents everywhere. LOHING, Publisher, Boston.

Instruction.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, A NEW SYSTEM OF STRAGE AND CONTRIBUTE MORTISTORY, N. J. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving ful information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal. A HOME and SCHOOL for 10 Boys; ages, 5 A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and MILLA TARY SCHOOL at POUGHKEEPNIR. N. Y.—Parents in doubt
what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to tho
merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars, containing
names of past and present patrons, terms, ke., address
C. B. WARNING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SELECT SCHOOL for BOYS—At DEER-BOPEN on THURSDAY, September 16. For particulars concerning apply to RICHARD P. JENNS, Deerfield, Mass.

BROOKLYN HIGHTS SEMINARY,
Will reopen Sept. 20. For board or tuition application can be made
by letter or otherwise at No. 88 Montag. etc., Brucklyn, N. Y.
Citallies E. WEST, Principal. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, Cranberry, Newboarding school of the best class to prepare young gestlesses of 10 to 18
for college or business. Good-god studious boys. Kind and faithful
teachers. Gymnasluns, and equipments complete. Terms moderate,
Send for a circular.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &cc.—Messis, ing. to prepare pupils practically for Fall business. Ladies secure practical transfer of the property of the prepare pupils practically for Fall business. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACAD-EMY, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., opens Sept. 6. For Circularse address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal. DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, Carmel, N. Y. Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home. A perior educational advantages in solid branches and she arts. Failfiel 19 weeks, opens Aug. 16. For circulars apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin

D. U. MARTIN, M. D., Teaches GYMNAS-ENGLISH and CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL, Stratford Conn. Fall session begins Sept. address FREDERICK SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal. ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

A superior College, with Edectic and Assistant departments at tached, for students not under 14 years of age. Apply early to secure rooms. Address the Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N. J.-This institution, so long and so favorably anows, continues to furnish the heat educational advantages in connection with a pleasant, College opens September 16. JOHN II. BRAKELY, President.

PLUSHING FEMALE SEMINARY, PLUSHING, L. L. Number of Boarders limited to ten. Mrs. S. W. WHITNEY, Principal. FEMALE BOARDING-SCHOOL, near New-York, for Sale. Apply to Prof. R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st. Breeklyn.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG
LADIES and MISSES, Newburgh, N. Y. -For Circulars address the
Principal,
Mrs. JULIA A. BOGARDUS. FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

PLUSHING INSTITUTE.

B A. FAIRCHILD.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY, Glen Cove, L. I.—
Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. Fall session, 16 weeks, some mences lat of September. For circulars apply to H. Burrwood, Principal. GARDNER INSTITUTE and BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 24 West Thirty-second-st, re-spens September 21. The Roy. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GODD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER
THAN SHAM—Inquire concerning
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHREEP, 1E. N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough going School for Born winhing to be trained
for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG

RVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y .- A Boarding School for Boys. Pupils received at any time For Circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A. Principal. J. H. MORSE's English, Classical, and Mathe-

MISS COMSTOCK.

Late of No. 7 East Twenty-seventhele.

Late of No. 7 Hast Twenty-seventh-st., will reopen her will reopen her ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GREMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL as No. 32 West Fortieth-st., near Fifth-are, opposite Reservoir Fark.

Miss Comsteck desires to call attention to the prominent characteristics of her school, viz.:

1. The subdatishes of classes according to carnelly and requirements of pupils, in reality a system of individual instruction and private classes.

2. To the extreme care given to young children, who are not massed in a prenaratory department, but pass from room to room, and are intrusted to the most competent iteracters of the school.

3. A Semi-Collegiate course for roung Ladies, embracing private classes in literature and the modern languages, and lectures on Physiciany, Hygime, etc.

4. Light Gymnastics and Exercise in the Park at 13 m.

Miss Countock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care, is to fit thom for quiet duties and pleasures; to repress, as far, as possible, the growing love of excitement, the friendly and extravagance which leave a sad impress upon the character of American bosons. Boarding pupils limited to 14. (Four vacancies).

Address by mail, No. 7 Hast Twenty-seventh-st., or No. 32 West Portleth-st. Personal application, after Supt. S. at No. 32 West Portleth-st. Personal application, after Supt. S. at No. 32 West Portleth-st.

Address by mail, No. 1 hast I wenty-seventhest, or No. 32 West Fortlethest.

MILLE. ROSTAN's

MILLE. ROSTAN's

MERCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAUISS.

No. 111 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.,

will reopen on TURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other moders languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Mnnical Department, under the care of Prof. S. B. Mill. 33 and the Mnnical Department, under the care of Prof. S. B. Mill. 33 and the Mnnical Department, under the care of Prof. S. B. Mill. 33 and the Mnnical Department, under the care of Prof. S. B. Mill. 34 and the Mnnical Department advantages in those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be recaired in the family and welcomed to share in sil the nomiforts and privileges of a pleasant bows.

A STAND MADE MOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and PRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children,

PRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK
[Mast Twentleth et.],
will REOPEN on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1809.

MRS. MACAULAY TO RESIDENCE AND DAY SCHOOL For YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

No. 277 Mailine ware, south-east corner of Portieth-st,
will reopen TURSDAY, Sept. 21.
Latters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

Mrs. M. will be in lowe from the 8th of September.

Mrs. M. will be in lowe from the 8th of September.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address promptly by letter as above.

MRS. PRINCE'S And MISS LYON'S

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDEREN, No. 204 West Twenty-third st., will open September 14, 1009. Apply for circulars to above address.

MLLE, TARDIVEL, FRENCH and ENGLISH

BOARDING and DAY 3CHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDEREN, No. 240 West Twenty-third st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISSES MEEKER's French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Bon No. 1, 327. MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Eng-lish and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 153 Madison-ave., corner Thirty second-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES's English and French
Boarding and Day School for rouge ladies and children, No. 26
West Thirty ninth-st., will re-open Wednesday, deptember 22.
Letters addressed as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED's French and Eu-glish Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East Thirty-eighth-sis (corner of Park-are) will be reopened on the 73d of September. MRS. J. J. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER will reopen their DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 144 Mailton-are, one door below Thirty accoud-st., on Monday, Sept. 20. MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Ja-

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White MISS BEAN'S English and French Boarding reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21. MR. & MRS. FOLSOM's Young Ladies' Board-ing School, 38 and 49 Elm-st., New-Haren, Ot., respens Sept. 22.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, Pitabeld, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Six hours from New Tork. Soard and Roglest Tuition, 4000 per year; \$700 to clorical patrous. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, A. M., Principal. NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, a family School for Noys, begins its 7th snowal seyston Kept. 13. For directions apply to A. J. Peabody, 654 Broadway; or address the Principal, H. W. Siglar.

OAK HILL LADIES' SEMINARY, West Haven, Conn. Next term begins Sopt. 16, 1869. For eurosasses Mrs. S. E. W. ATWATER, West Haven, Ct.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, near Trenton, New-Jersey-A first class boarding-school for both seres. Lecation healthful. Instruction very extended and thorough. Home conferts among the best. Discipline parental but exact. \$210 per year. Pupils received at any time. Address The Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.